

Of Interest to Every Woman

Edited by Martha Westover



The Great Trials of History

TRIAL OF SIR RICHARD HUGH SMYTH

In 1853 a person calling himself Sir Richard Hugh Smyth laid claim to an extinct baronetcy, and brought an action of ejectment to recover possession of vast estates situated in the neighborhood of Bristol, and valued at nearly \$150,000 a year. The title in question had become extinct on the death of Sir John Smyth, who, although he had been married twice, in 1797 and 1822, had no issue surviving. So although his wife went to her grave before the time of the trial was not of age, the title, as is the law, became extinct.

Smyth brought forward facts that proved that the late Sir Hugh was secretly married in County Cork, Ireland, in 1794. A leaflet from a Bible belonging to the Vicar of Lismore, and a written document by the deceased baron which stated that not only was he married, but that he had signed in the care of his nurse Lydia Reed, were produced in substantiation. Also that the son had run away to Europe, and it was as this son that the claimant presented his case. As further evidence he brought into the court various jewelry and brooches, a bundle of sealed papers and a portrait of Sir Hugh. Some of the documents had the impression of a seal "Qui Capit Capit."

The case seemed clear for the claimant when he was asked some questions about some seals he had ordered engraved by a seal engraver in Hellborn, and admitted giving an order for a card plate and cards, but denied that he had ordered a steel seal made to the pattern and motto of the Smyths.

Through an error of the engraver one of the seals had been transformed into "Qui Capit Captus."

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HOUSEHOLD HINTS

New Ways and Devices to Make Work Easy—Index Boxes for Kitchen Items.

Do you know that coal oil is the finest cleanser in the world? If your clotheswringing has suited rubber rollers, use coal oil on them; the dirt will disappear like magic.

For removing dust and to give a good polish to linoleum floors and wood-work rub linoleum with a cloth saturated with coal oil. You will thus do this work in half the time.

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Have you seen the new index boxes for recipes and kitchen items? They are the handiest things to have when cooking, as we no longer need to thumb over a cook book if we use one. They cost \$1.25.

Shredded wheat boxes are always full of crumbs and droppings in the bottom. These make delicious filling for baked tomatoes or can be used instead of bread crumbs for croquettes and scalloped oysters.

Puff bread is the latest thing to use with soup or bouillon. It can be made at home by cutting off the outside of a stale Vienna loaf. Pull the end to pieces, any size desired. Brown these in a moderate oven until crisp andaky.

Brush your home-made bread with a piece of paper dipped in hot butter if you like the crust soft. Hot water is also excellent to give a shine to the top of the loaf.

Always sweep your room in the direction the wind blows. This will help the current of air through the room to carry out the dust instead of blowing it back.

Never wet new brasses, old ones either. It spoils the delicate finish on the metal. When soiled rub them with a soft cloth and polish by friction.

Baked beans make a fine dish for cold winter days. Buy the small-sized beans and bake with bacon, let them stay in the oven for five or six hours, if you wish them very brown. The large beans crack and are not so tempting-looking as the small ones.

Ham that is too salty should be soaked for an hour or two before boiling. Did you ever try putting the ham in water that has come to the boil, then placing it at one side of the stove and let it remain for hours until done? Your ham will be more tender and a finer flavor if you use this method.

Home-made ice cream is in high favor just now. For fruit less, always use a few drops of lemon to bring out the flavor of the fruit, and your guest will be puzzled to know the secret of your good ice cream.

KIDNEY COOKERY

In most house-holds kidneys are a somewhat neglected delicacy. Here are a few recipes to suggest various tempting ways in which they may be cooked:

Ragout of Kidneys.

Melt a tablespoonful of butter in a sauceman and add kidneys. Cook for a couple of minutes, then add a dash of salt and pepper. Then remove from the sauceman to a hot platter. Add a few sliced mushrooms to the sauceman and spoon the gravy over them. When it is bubbles and mix with bouillon and sherry to make a moderately thin sauce and pour it, piping hot, over the kidneys.

Deviled Kidneys.

Fry half an onion in two teaspoonsfuls of butter until it is golden brown. Then add salt, pepper, a dash of cayenne, and when the butter and flour are bubbling hot add three-fourths of a cupful of boiling water. When this sauce is smooth and thick and half ready, add a spoonful of mushrooms, then add the same amount of vinegar and half a teaspoonful of chutney. Strain this sauce into a double boiler and keep it hot. Dip the kidneys in the sauce and then roll them in flour, which has been seasoned with pepper, salt and curry powder. Put them in the hot butter on both sides and place them in a casserole of hot buttered toast. Serve with the hot sauce.

Steamed Kidneys.

Put two or three teaspoonsfuls of butter in a sauceman and add a small onion, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley and a scant tablespoonful of flour. Mix this well, add a quarter of a cupful of milk and then kidneys, sliced and fried from the bone, with salt and pepper and simmer for a few minutes. Just before serving add a well-chased of Madeira.

Kidney Pie.

Cut some stale bread in inch-thick slices and then stamp in circles. From the centre of each hollow out a small circle. Drop in deep, boiling fat until they are golden brown. Skin, split and cut into dice four kidneys, add a tablespoonful of butter and a slice of bacon in a sauceman and add the kidneys. Simmer gently until tender. Then put in bread in the bread cases. Add half a tablespoonful of flour to the pan from which the kidneys were removed, and then add a teaspoonful of Worcester sauce, salt, pepper and a teaspoonful of tomato ketchup. Strain this sauce over the kidneys.

In this tea gown is the charmingly arranged lace and tulle jacket.

STENCILED SCRIM

—It is effective.
—It may be unusual.
—So you have pretty wall paper.
—You may stencil in the same design.

—You may carry out the design generally.

—A geranium or verbena cluster is a good type.

—A piece of the wall paper is very convenient to work from.

—One may, however, get the pattern from the wall paper directly.

—Tracing paper should first be thumb-tacked smoothly over the chosen design.

—In a roundish cluster, or a large flower, follow the outline, omitting intricate design.

—If a cluster, space must be left between each little dower, else the stencil will not be good.

—Without stencil paper the design is first done with a sharp pencil. Then it is placed on the stencil sheet and gone over firmly with a sharp, hard pencil.

—With a stencil knife or other sharp knife follow the outline firmly, the stencil paper resting on a piece of glass, a photographic plate will do, though a piece of glass larger than the pattern is convenient.

—The pattern of the geranium or the pink, or lavender or verbena is matched in oil paint. Mix it with gesso, and, having put the material over a white blotter, proceed to stencil working in more on the points desired darker.

—After the paint has dried, press the material on the wrong side with a hot iron. The remaining materials are one sheet oiled tracing paper, one sheet stencil paper, two sheets white blotting paper, three stencil brushes, thumb tacks, two pencils and paint.

—As for the paint, chrome yellow and yellow ochre, rose madder, vermilion, cobalt and cerulean blue mate one ready for anything, since blue and yellow, orange, green, red and yellow, orange, and blue violet.

—The paint on the stencil is applied to the surface of the glass, the stencil being held in place by the fingers.

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